

did not show this supposition to be erroneous. The extreme delicacy and fragility of the specimen has unfortunately resulted in the loss of nearly all the appendages, and the specimen is broken in half. It is not merely, however, the thinness and absence of calcification in the integument that makes this species so brittle; the muscles, both of the appendages and of the segments themselves, are so little developed that it is almost impossible to detect their presence with the unaided eye. This is the only family of Isopods in which I have observed a similar feeble development of the musculature, which is well known to be characteristic of many deep-sea fishes. *Eurycope fragilis* approaches *E. pellucida* in the transparency of the integument, and in the third species, *E. abyssicola* these peculiarities are even more developed; the specimen, however, is so collapsed and damaged that it is impossible to say much about it.

4. Descriptions of some new Species and a new Genus of Phytophagous Coleoptera. By MARTIN JACOBY.

[Received November 27, 1885.]

DORYPHORA PRÆTEXTATA, sp. nov.

Below piceous; above pale green. Head and the disk of the thorax piceous, closely punctured; elytra closely geminate, punctate-striate, a sutural stripe widened at the middle, piceous.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head finely and closely punctured; labrum fulvous; antennæ black, the three lower joints testaceous below, the apex of the terminal joint fulvous. Thorax very finely and rather closely punctured, the sides slightly rounded in front, nearly straight at the base, the angles acute but scarcely produced: a large piceous patch, widened at the base, occupies the middle of the disk. Scutellum piceous. Elytra rather finely punctate-striate; the punctures arranged in slightly irregular double rows, with the exception of the last row, near the lateral margins, which consist of single punctures only; the sutural longitudinal piceous stripe is distinctly widened at the middle, and gradually narrows towards the apices; the mesosternal process short and straight.

Hab. Amazons, St. Paulo d'Oliveira. (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

This species may easily be mistaken for a variety of *D. trivittata*, Baly, in which the lateral elytral stripe is wanting; but the double rows of punctures of the elytra show it to be distinct. In *D. trivittata*, as well as in *D. citrinella*, Kirsch, the elytra have single rows of punctures; the same is the case in *D. vespertina*, Baly, another closely allied species.

DORYPHORA GRATIOSA, sp. nov.

Black. Head, thorax, and antennæ dark piceous, the four last joints of the latter fulvous; elytra pale green, finely punctate-striate,

the lateral and sutural margin, a spot at the shoulder, another below the base, and three placed transversely below the middle, dark brown.

Length 7 lines.

Head closely and finely punctured, the anterior margin of the labrum fulvous; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, the seven lower joints piceous and shining, the four terminal ones and the sides of the two preceding fulvous, the apical joints slightly longer than broad. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides nearly straight at the base, rounded towards the apex, the anterior angles acute; surface punctured like the head, but the punctures more remotely placed. Scutellum impunctate, piceous. Elytra closely and finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in irregular double and treble lines, and surrounded by a ring of darker green than that of the ground-colour, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly piceous, this colour widened below the base at the suture into a triangular-shaped broad spot; a similarly coloured small spot is placed at the sides and close to the latter, another one at the shoulder, and three placed transversely below the middle at the disk of each elytron; mesosternal process short and stout.

Hab. Amazons, St. Paulo d'Oliveira. (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

In the pattern of the elytra *D. gratiosa* resembles *D. imperialis*, Stål, and *D. hybrida*, Jac., but differs entirely in its coloration and the fulvous apical joints of the antennæ.

DORYPHORA OBERTHURI, sp. nov.

Below greenish black; above metallic blue. Thorax dilated at the sides, wider than the elytra, remotely punctured; elytra closely and semiregularly punctate-striate.

Length 8 lines.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, metallic green or blue; the anterior margin of the labrum and the jaws covered with long yellowish hairs; antennæ not extending much further than the base of the elytra, the first six joints metallic blue, the rest black. Thorax wider than the elytra, the sides very greatly rounded and widened towards the base, the posterior margin produced towards the middle; surface covered with larger and smaller punctures, irregularly and not very closely placed, the dilated sides entirely impunctate, the lateral margin accompanied by a single row of deep punctures. Scutellum about as broad as long, impunctate. Elytra very convex and parallel, narrower at the base than the thorax, the disk rather closely punctate-striate, the punctures, however, not very regularly placed and greatly diminishing in size towards the apices; the interstices impunctate, here and there aciculate; the breast black; the abdomen and legs metallic green; the mesosternal process rather short, but slightly curved and ending in a slightly thickened point.

Hab. Amazons, St. Paulo d'Oliveira. (Coll. R. Oberthür and Jacoby.)

Allied to *D. dilaticollis* and *D. euchalca*, Stål; but distinguished by the extremely rounded, not angulate, sides of the thorax, and by

the much stronger punctuation of the elytra, which is plainly visible with the naked eye.

DORYPHORA PICTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black. Thorax with strongly rounded sides, the latter closely punctured; elytra testaceous, irregularly and closely covered with numerous small black spots.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head extremely finely punctured, the lower edge of the epistome and the anterior margin of the labrum sometimes testaceous; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the apices of the first two joints sometimes testaceous, the third joint very long and slender, the five lower joints shining, the rest opaque, pubescent, and longer than broad. Thorax very transverse, about three times as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the angles acutely produced, the anterior ones toothed; surface deeply and rather closely punctured at the sides, the middle of the disk nearly impunctate. Scutellum triangular; the apex acute, impunctate. Elytra covered with very numerous small punctures, each of which is surrounded by a black ring; at the basal margin there are some larger greenish æneous spots; the extreme lateral and sutural margin is also black, as well as the elytral epipleuræ; mesosternal process stout and straight.

Hab. Amazons, St. Paulo d'Olivenga. (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

This species will find its place near *D. glomerata*, Stål, *D. pluviata*, Baly, and several others somewhat similarly marked; the absence of any transverse or longitudinal elytral bands will distinguish it.

DEUTEROCAMPTA DISCICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Flavous or fulvous; the sides of the breast, the disk of the thorax, and two transverse bands of the elytra, as well as a large triangular spot at the apices of the latter, black.

Length $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head with a few fine punctures and a distinct longitudinal central groove; antennæ short, entirely fulvous, the terminal joints slightly thickened. Thorax more than three times as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded towards the apex; surface very finely and rather remotely punctured, the middle of the disk black, the sides fulvous. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra regularly and finely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex, fulvous; a narrow transverse band at the base extending to either margin, a much broader band at the middle, abbreviated at either margin, and a broad triangular spot near the apex of each elytron, black; elytral epipleuræ, the underside (with the exception of the sides of the breast) and the legs fulvous.

Hab. Amazons, St. Paulo d'Olivenga. (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

The elytra, if the black colour is taken for that of the ground, have the margins and two narrow transverse bands (one before, the other below, the middle) fulvous.

LICYLLUS, gen. nov. (HALTICINÆ).

Body ovate; eyes entire; antennæ filiform, the second joint short. Thorax transverse, narrow, the posterior angles tuberculiform, oblique; surface transversely depressed at the middle of the disk. Scutellum large, the apex rounded. Elytra with a deep depression below the base, irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ disappearing below the shoulders. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ simple and unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum invisible between the coxæ; mesosternum narrowly transverse. Anterior coxal cavities open.

The unarmed apices of all the tibiæ, the transversely impressed thorax, and the absence of the elytral epipleuræ below the middle, in connection with the deeply depressed space of the elytra below the base, form a number of characters which distinguish *Licyllus* from any other genus amongst the numerous family of Halticinae. A single species from Australia is known to me.

LICYLLUS SPLENDIDUS, sp. nov.

Piceous. Basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, anterior legs, and posterior tibiæ testaceous; elytra metallic green, two large spots at the base, and a semicircular mark below the middle of each elytron bright reddish cupreous.

Length 2 lines.

Head piceous, with a few fine punctures; the frontal tubercles strongly raised, bounded behind by a rather deep groove; the carina very indistinct; lower part of face testaceous. Antennæ more than half the length of the body, obscure fuscous, the four or five lower joints testaceous, the third joint more than twice as long as the second and longer than the fourth. Thorax three times as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles, especially the posterior ones, produced in a tubercle, obliquely shaped behind the latter; surface impunctate, with a rather deep transverse groove across the disk, not extending to the sides. Scutellum broad, black. Elytra widened below the middle, transversely depressed below the base, the latter raised; surface closely and finely punctured, the punctures more strongly impressed anteriorly than behind the middle, metallic green; an elongate spot placed at the shoulders, which are prominent, a round spot near the scutellum, and a large semicircular ring, occupying nearly the entire latter half of each elytron, brilliant reddish cupreous; posterior femora piceous, the rest of the legs testaceous.

Hab. Australia. (Two specimens are contained in my collection.)

DIACANTHA OBERTHURI, sp. nov.

Fulvous; the sides of the breast black; elytra distinctly punctured, their anterior half and a triangular spot near the apices black.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved behind the frontal tubercles; antennæ rather short and stout, fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the second; sides of the thorax subangulate

